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PROPOSES ANAESTHETICS FOR INJURED PASSENGERS

Mrs. Booth Has a Plan for Alleviating Suffering--Great Storms Reported Throughout Great Britain.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Balington Booth of the Volunteers of America, has sent a letter to the managers of the several railways of the United States in which she says that much of the suffering endured by those injured in railroad wrecks could be alleviated by anaesthetics which should be a part of the trains equipment. She says that she has traveled much and has seen a great many passengers fatally hurt who could have been relieved by being made unconscious. Her letter concludes as follows:

"Would it not be an unspeakable comfort to bystanders, as well as the sufferers if those dying in agony could be rendered unconscious by a few breaths of a merciful anaesthetic, to say nothing of the prompt aid which could be rendered to those who might yet be saved."

LIPTON'S PLANS.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who has just arrived here from Nice, where he had been sojourning, says he intends going to Glasgow Tuesday to make the final arrangements and fix the data for the launch of the Shamrock III. He adds that all reports thus far as to the date of the launch were conjectural as he will not be able to settle on the time until he sees the builder and discusses the situation at Glasgow.

Sir Thomas met Charles M. Schwab and other Americans during the day and hopes to see President Francis of the St. Louis exposition if the latter comes to Paris before the Baronet leaves the French capital.

THE STORM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The storm has passed away toward the coast of Scandinavia, but belated reports establish the widespread character of the havoc which it caused throughout the United Kingdom. No great disaster has been recorded, but the material damage done is enormous. Reports of wrecks continue to arrive, but only a few persons were drowned, considering the severity of the gale.

Among the incidents was the exciting experience in the docks at Barrow, of the new Chilean battleship Libertad, the British cruiser Niobe and a big cargo steamer, which broke from their moorings and drifted around, considerably damaging themselves and their surroundings, and dislodging a huge portion of the dock-wall.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Governor Francis is planning a rapid journey to Paris and Berlin, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. He hopes to meet the President and the Emperor. The British display at the St. Louis fair will be inferior to that of France and Germany unless greater interest is excited in English manufacturing and industrial circles. The Governor has not yet succeeded in commanding a hearing in London for the exposition. His speech at the Amer-

ican Society's dinner was not reported by the English press and he ought to go to Manchester and repeat it before a provincial audience. Professor Ives has the British art exhibit well in hand.

REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The movement to build a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships in the Revolution seems likely to be successful. It is to cost \$200,000 and all but \$11,000 is subscribed. Congress, the State of New York and the City of New York have appropriated amounts aggregating \$175,000. The prisoners for whom the monument is to be built are those who were confined in the prison hulks anchored in the East River near the present site of the Brooklyn navy yard. Four thousand of Washington's soldiers, captured at the battle of Long Island, were confined in these hulks and subsequent captives were added to their number until a considerable fleet was employed for the purpose. Release was continually offered to all who would forswear the cause for which they fought, but only one man, (a Hessian) accepted liberty on that condition, while more than 15,000 died in their floating prisons.

THE CORPSE REVIVED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Miss Edith Curzon, of Red Bank, N. J., is now recovering from pneumonia after her family thought her dead. She posed as the Goddess of Liberty in Red Bank's Washington's birthday parade and caught a cold, which quickly prostrated her. Yesterday she died, apparently, and an undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud he was startled to perceive that the right arm which had lain outside the bed spread, was now drawn up near the face. Then he noticed an eyelid twitch. The family was summoned, work began to keep alive the slight spark of life, and after a time Miss Curzon was able to notice what was going on. Today she is improving with every chance of recovery.

THE KAISER'S GIFT.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Emperor William has instructed Minister von Sternberg to inform President Roosevelt that the statue of Frederick the Great will not be sent to the United States until the spring of 1904. The Emperor's reason, as communicated by the Foreign office to Ambassador Tower is that "in view of the unfinished condition of the War College at Washington and the consequent difficulty in carrying out properly the ceremonies of unveiling the statue under the present circumstances and as the Emperor wishes to avoid an interval between the arrival of the statue in America and the public dedication, His Majesty has decided not to send it to Washington until the spring of 1904."

Minister von Sternberg had a conversation with President Roosevelt some days ago, in which the President suggested that it might be as well, owing to the disorder of the grounds and the obstruction of building material, to arrange for some later date for the un-

velling than June, as previously determined upon.

THE RUSH TO OREGON.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 27.—Lengthening the immigration season will give full opportunity for a large movement of settlers this year. All indications are that it will be far heavier than ever before, particularly to Oregon. All trains in this direction are so heavily laden with the extra rush of settlers that they cannot make schedule time. Nearly 100 settlers are daily passing through Portland to points in the Willamette valley and farther south.

THE EPIDEMIC AT ITHACA.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Ithaca Board of Health refuses to assume responsibility for the statement recently made to the effect that it was safe for students of Cornell to return to Ithaca, and has passed resolutions declaring that it deems the condition of Ithaca City water such that it is absolutely essential for residents to secure such board and lodging as will guarantee that no unboiled water from that source shall enter the stomach, and that it looks upon the chance of second infection from the numerous cases of typhoid fever now in the city as a new and serious source of danger. President Schurman said: "The attitude of the University authorities was the same now as it has been throughout the epidemic, namely that students who remain in Ithaca or who now return, do so entirely with their own responsibility, but that absent students would be given the greatest consideration in making up for work lost."

INCIDENTS OF THE PLAGUE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The plague is responsible for a tragedy in this city, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Mazatlan, Mex. Ricardo Torrero y Topeto, an employee of the customs house, shot his son, who was afflicted with the plague, when the health officers came to convey him to the hospital, and then put a bullet through his own brain.

As a result of the tragedy, Mrs. Torrero, who was removed to the observation station, has become insane.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28.—Sir Chas. Tupper, former leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion Parliament, in speaking of the Alaskan boundary dispute, said that he was still in favor of a proposition he had laid before Parliament as the best solution of the difficulty. It was that Parliament should pass a measure empowering the Dominion Government to construct a line of railway from Kilomet, or some other northern British Columbia seaport, to Dawson City, and that the Canadian Parliament should pass a law dealing with Americans mining in the Yukon Territory similar to the law in the United States, which forbids Canadians from mining in that country. He contended that such a law need not immediately be put into operation, but that it should be left in the hands of the Governor General, which would mean that the Ministry could advise what should be done with it.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases Says It's a Germ.
The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing.

SUGAR MARKET AND THE OUTLOOK

The outlook in the sugar market is for higher prices rather than lower ones, though the Cuban holders are anxiously awaiting the passage of the Reciprocity treaty that they may market their stocks. The Willett & Gray circular for February 19th says of the market during the week then closing:

Raws advanced 1-16c. Refined advanced .05. Net cash quotations this date are: Muscovados, 3.25c.; Centrifugals, 3.75c.; Granulated, 4.52-55-61c. Receipts, 33,105 tons. Meltings, 20,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 140,290 tons, against 127,185 tons last week, and 83,236 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 8s. 15d. per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, equal to 3.97c. for 96 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 8s. 54d., equal to 4.51c. New York, duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 20,000 tons; Javas, 56,000 tons; Hawaii, 25,000 tons; Europe, 1,000 tons; Peru, etc., 25,000 tons; total, 127,000 tons, against 90,000 tons last year.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports. Receipts, 38,000 tons; exports, 7,800; stock, 175,000 tons, against 205,629 tons last year. One hundred and fifty-five centrals grinding, against 156 last year.

Europe.—Stock in Europe, 2,983,000 tons, against 3,202,355 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 3,298,290 tons, against 3,491,220 tons last year at the same uneven date and 3,512,595 tons at the even date of Jan. 1st, 1903. The decrease of stock is 192,930 tons, against a decrease of 148,380 tons last week, and a decrease of 126,192 tons January 1st, 1903.

Raws.—The firmness noted in the raw sugar market last week has continued throughout the week under review, resulting in a further advance of 1-16c. per lb. to 3 1/2c. duty paid, under transactions to a large extent during some days. The market continued firm up to the close, on this basis, although there is rather more disposition on the part of refiners to buy sugars for shipment rather than for spot delivery. This is perhaps because the receipts for the week having increased to 33,105 tons, against 3,810 tons during the preceding week, while the meltings increased only from 16,000 tons to 20,000 tons for the week. The news from Washington is such that it is now quite likely that the reciprocity bill with Cuba will pass the Senate before calling an extra session and this expectation is influencing the market in two ways, or rather three ways. The refiners having increased their immediate supplies, are less disposed to pay 3 1/2c. for spot Centrifugals, but are willing to pay full cost and freight prices for shipment. On the other hand the Cuban planter is stimulated to hold his sugars on the treaty prospect and to ask even higher prices on the cost and freight basis, although willing to sell his near by cargoes at the current quotations, duty paid. Thus, while we can look for no further duty paid advance, for the present, we can confidently expect an increased cost and freight value directly ahead. This will insure to the benefit of the planters, inasmuch as their sales this season for future delivery have been comparatively small, so that whatever benefit comes from a reduction in duty is very sure to go into their pockets. This will go far to put our neighboring Republic on a firm financial basis in another 12 months. The fact that the United States markets are now nearly 1/4c. per pound lower than the European markets is a sufficient guarantee against any very material decline, as already mentioned by us last week, the markets of the United Kingdom being open to receive supplies from the British West Indies at any greater difference in price.

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